

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Fast Trains to Be Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A local paper says that the roads between Chicago and Missouri river points have concluded to withdraw all limited express trains two weeks from next Sunday. After that time the fastest run between Chicago and Kansas City will be eighteen hours and forty-five minutes. The time now made by the fast trains is between fourteen and fifteen hours, and that is much slower than the time made by the Eastern roads. The explanation made by the roads is that the running of these trains was so expensive that they were an actual loss. The true wisdom of the matter is said to be that the railroads which were unable to meet the fast time made by the short lines, refused to join any combination for advancing rates unless the limited trains were withdrawn, and an agreement was run at such a pace as to give all roads a chance to make the same time between Chicago and the Missouri river.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

To-day and the following Saturdays the Vandavia will give low-rate excursions to Lake Maxinkuckee.

The Erie no longer does any hauling of dressed-meats, and all goes to the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania.

Passenger men greatly fear that the Niagara Falls excursions are to bring about a further demoralization in east-bound passenger rates.

The Bee-line people have in the last two weeks received fifteen new passenger coaches and five new baggage cars from the Dayton car-works.

Export business has improved considerably within the last few days, but it is still falling below that of the corresponding period last year.

The reduced immigrant rates West from New York and Boston take effect to-day. They are based on \$5 from Boston or New York to Chicago.

The Bee-line is fitting up its passenger equipments with the latest and fire heating device on the steam from the locomotives heating the coaches.

Wm. Turill, general master mechanic of the Bee-line, and Wm. Patterson, holding the same position on the C. I. St. L. & C., were in the city yesterday.

Wm. Garstang, formerly master mechanic of the Bee-line at the Brightwood shops, and now master mechanic of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, is in the city today.

The Joliet steel-mills are so pressed with orders that they have not shut down this month, as they usually do. They are now turning out rails for the Illinois Central road.

It is stated that in July there were forwarded West 3,000 more cars of anthracite coal than in July, 1887. All over the West the dealers are stocking up earlier than usual.

The new freight depot of the C. I. St. L. & C. and Chicago and North Western roads, which was the last of October, 1887, is a large structure three stories high and English in its style of architecture.

The Union Railway Company proposes to sell the Shanty party who will tear down and erect on the ground a handsome building which will compare favorably with surrounding buildings.

The Chicago & Indiana Coal and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads have each declared 1 1/2 per cent. dividends, payable Sept. 1. Both roads are really owned by the same parties.

H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Interstate Dispatch established an office at Philadelphia this week, and appointed W. S. Steiner, of that city, agent. This line reaches Philadelphia over the Reading road.

Those in a position to know what is going on predict that no more will be heard of the Ives-Staynor, C. H. & D. Vandalia deal, young Ives having out-generaled at every point those who have been endeavoring to break the deal.

The managers of Western roads will hold another meeting next Tuesday to further discuss the proposition of abandoning the limited trains between Chicago and Missouri river points, the object being to cut down expenses. The Chicago & Alton will hardly take this backward step.

The United States Express Company is showing much enterprise in developing business along the lines acquired by the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads. In some States wagon lines have been established to reach towns off the railroads.

Maurice Hartnett, the engineer injured July 9 on the L. N. & C. died at Lafayette yesterday or two ago. Mr. Hartnett was one of the oldest engineers on the road. He leaves a wife and six children, and, unfortunately, was not a member of the insurance company of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The police have special instructions to put a stop to men and boys jumping on and off trains passing over the Union tracks, when in motion. A year ago the practice was broken up, and it was thought, but the arrests of that time seem to have been forgotten. The fatal accident of Wednesday from this cause, however, has brought the matter again to the front.

The sixteen-car-load-shipment of tea from San Francisco to New York over the Northern Pacific, the Burlington & Northern, the Chicago & Atlantic and the Erie, reached New York yesterday on schedule time, and was unloaded through at an average speed of forty miles per hour, and on some portions of the route a speed of fifty miles per hour was made on long stretches.

Commencing with Aug. 14 and extending to Sept. 12, all the western lines out of here, will sell round-trip tickets, first-class, to Los Angeles, Cal. and return, at \$73.50, good for sixty days. The low rate is given on the basis of the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows in that city, next month. Passenger fares expect that the new rates will lead to a break in rates to all Pacific coast points.

W. B. Halstead, the newly-appointed freight agent of the Indiana Midland road, was in the city yesterday, forming an acquaintance with the freight men here, the checks that by next month this road will have all the business it can well secure equipped to move. So far as the road is concerned in the way of equipments it is in bad shape, but other roads which will profit through a connection with it, show a disposition to help out the Indiana Midland.

It is stated that the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road will build a new bridge across the Mississippi river at Alton, Ill., whereby all roads centering at St. Louis from the East can enter St. Louis proper without using the St. Louis bridge. This would be an excellent idea, but if a more wealthy corporation was behind the movement, and if the T. St. L. & K. C. was completed as a standard gauge road, there would be more room for believing the report.

Among freight men there are those who believe that the Truck-line Association has outlived its usefulness. The roads are jarring and clashing among themselves, and there is nothing to hold the presidents to agreements they make. No fine can be imposed, and no money is restored if a line gets more than its share of the traffic. In short, the stability of rates rests upon the agreement of new presidents, who are themselves coerced by the necessities of the companies to their own agreement.

Miscellaneous Items.

The parties owning the Tennessee Midland road have decided to extend the line from Jackson to the river.

The Pullman shops at Detroit employ over 700 men, many of whom are working over time, so pressed are the works with business.

The recent action of the Texas Traffic Association makes it certain that all traffic west of Chicago will be subject to "Western classification."

The Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham company has located its extension from Aberdeen to Columbus, Miss., and construction work will begin next week.

The Canadian Pacific is landing wool in Boston eighteen days from the time it is shipped from San Francisco. The overland run from Vancouver to Boston is made in thirteen days.

Thus far this year Texas has built 916 miles of railroad, and with the exception of ten miles it was standard gauge. The mania for building narrow gauge roads in Texas has greatly abated.

The Canadian Pacific has commenced the construction of a new extension from London to Detroit. This company has purchased extensive dock and terminal property at Windsor, opposite Detroit.

An immense lumber traffic is developing on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain road. Within the last twelve months fifty private switches leading to saw-mills and lumber-yards on the line have been laid.

The C. B. & Q. announce the formal opening, on Monday next, of new switch bridges over the Missouri river at Nebraska. Some changes in the passenger train service will then be made, the bridge serving as a gateway to points in southern Nebraska.

A Denver machinist has made for one of the engineers on the Union Pacific road a railroad tricycle. The machine has two large wheels to run on one rail, one thirty inches and the other twenty-six inches diameter, and was intended to run on the opposite rail. It is built with ball bearings, cranks and pedals, like an ordinary bicycle, and the doctor expects to get around at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

The managers of the railroads of Nebraska are beginning to feel greatly increased over the way

the commissioners of that State are treating the railroad interests. The Omaha Republican states: "All movements of a construction tendency have been entirely withdrawn, and it is estimated that within one month the State has lost many thousands of dollars that would have been paid out to laborers, and in the general list of expenditures consequent upon the preparation for and actual work of building new roads."

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Further Discussion of the Fisheries Treaty—Spart Between Messrs. Morgan and Blair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Palmer introduced a bill for the purchase of the Portage Lake and Improvement Company's canal, etc. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning his recent decision in the Guilford-Miller land case, affecting the title to the Northern Pacific lands. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to business on the calendar, and the following bills were passed: The bill to pay A. W. Taylor \$83,869 for necessary additional expenses incurred by him as postmaster at Louisville, Ky.; also, a like bill to pay Robert M. Hubbard \$600 for additional rent at Postoffice at Longmont, Colo.; the Senate bill to relieve the surpluses of Geo. W. Hook, formerly receiver and disbursing agent of the United States Land Office at Humboldt, Cal., (bond dated in 1858); the Senate then, at 11:45, proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and Mr. Evans resumed his speech (begun yesterday) against its ratification.

When Mr. Evans ceased speaking, the discussion turning on President Grant's message to the Senate, with a proposed treaty on the same subject, was taken up by Mr. Morgan, who declared that President Grant had on that occasion given counsel in favor of a true and wise policy, and now spoke from his grave better than any Senator had done in the discussion.

Mr. Morgan said that the object of destroying the treaty once was nothing more or less than political, and was connected with the presidential election. Under such circumstances it behooved Senators to look carefully at the treaty.

The committee on foreign relations and the Senator from New York, alert and experienced statesmen, had proposed nothing in the bill. They proposed to destroy the treaty at once, and was connected with the presidential election. Under such circumstances it behooved Senators to look carefully at the treaty.

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After further interchange of like compliments between the two Senators, a discussion came to a close and the Senate adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Morrow, of California, asked unanimous consent for present consideration of the Senate bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and China. The bill, he said, had passed the Senate unanimously, and a similar measure had received the unanimous approval of the House committee on foreign affairs. It was exceedingly important that this bill should be considered at once and should become a law as soon as possible. The United States had entered into negotiations with China and the treaty had been ratified by the Senate. It was now waiting ratification by China, and would go into effect immediately upon its ratification. It was incumbent upon Congress to provide machinery to carry out the treaty in order that there should be no hiatus between the present law and the new law. The bill was a measure to the people of the Pacific coast, who, asked, indeed, they commanded, that Congress should relieve them from the difficulties they were now encountering.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, thought Mr. Morrow would ask more wisely not to spring the bill upon the House suddenly, but to allow some date to be fixed for its consideration. But Mr. Morrow insisted upon his request for immediate consideration, and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, declared that some future day would be fixed for its consideration. The measure was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the committee was granted leave to report the bill back at any time.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill for disposal of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn. Referred to the committee of the whole.

A message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of a concurrent resolution declaring that members of both houses will attend the funeral of General Sheridan, on Saturday next, and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, when the two houses adjourn on Friday, it will be to meet on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, the resolution was concurred in by the House.

The House then went into committee of the whole—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair—on the deficiency appropriation bill.

The discussion of the French spoliation claims was resumed, and an elaborate argument in opposition to their payment was delivered by Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, advocated the payment of the claims.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, spoke in opposition to the position taken by the Court of Claims in the matter.

Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was the duty of the government to pay these claims promptly, and that it was a serious neglect of duty the part of the government not to have paid them when they were collected.

Pending further debate the committee rose.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, and it was agreed to. It fixes the limit of cost at \$150,000. The House then adjourned.

Rev. R. V. Hunter.

Huntington Herald.

"One by one the roses fall." The Democrat, a few days since, announced that Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, had repudiated the Republican party and announced for Cleveland and Thurman. C. W. Watkins, of this city, was a classmate of Rev. Hunter in college days, and addressed him a letter of inquiry on the matter. The answer has been received, and is a square denial of the lie. Mr. Hunter emphatically declares that he "will vote for Harrison and Morton, if spared to do so."

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite are ANGIURINA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. R. Seigler & Sons, of Evansville, Ind. Ask for the genuine article.

Summer Colds and Chills

SUMMER colds and chills are very serious, affecting in most cases the stomach and bowels, and bringing on those debilitating conditions of indigestion, flatulency, biliousness, cramps and other ills, from which the patient is slow to recover.

SANFORD'S GINGER, an unrivaled household panacea and traveling companion, is sure to restore the circulation about war under such circumstances was wholly out of place. He supposed that the object of the Senator from Alabama, in talking war, was for effect in the political campaign. He did not know of any Republican who talked about war as a result of the rejection of the treaty. The resources of diplomacy were laid open, and he was exhausted. He supposed that the object of the Senator from Alabama, in talking war, was for effect in the political campaign. He did not know of any Republican who talked about war as a result of the rejection of the treaty. The resources of diplomacy were laid open, and he was exhausted. He supposed that the object of the Senator from Alabama, in talking war, was for effect in the political campaign. He did not know of any Republican who talked about war as a result of the rejection of the treaty. 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